

(c) REMARKS

The claims are 24 and 26.

Claim 24 has been amended to better define the intended invention. The upper limit of oscillation wavelength is now 450 nm and the lower limit of transmittance is now 90%. The upper limit of 450 nm is supported at page 39, line 10 and the lower limit of 90% is supported on page 10, line 17.

The claims were rejected over the references of record for reasons of record. In response to the arguments presented in Applicants's last response the Examiner has argued:

1. The triarylamine compounds in the specification examples are not sufficiently close to Suzuki to make a proper comparison. Suzuki is said to teach triarylamines substituted with a stilbene group [0118], while the specification evidence presents a triarylamine substituted with a hydrazone (see Comparative Example 1). No reason is advanced why the Comparative Compounds are representative of Suzuki's charge transport compounds.

2. The comparative evidence provides transmittance data at 380 nm, while the claims are directed to 380 nm to 500 nm. Suzuki tests its photoreceptor at 500 nm, within the scope of the claims. No data is present at other wavelengths reasonably commensurate in scope with the claims.

Applicants will resolve each of the Examiner's stated concerns in the above order. First, Applicants will show why the Comparative Compounds are indeed representative of the Suzuki charge transport compounds.

The Examiner's attention is directed to page 17 of Suzuki '101, paragraph [0084]. It is stated therein that examples of positive hole transporting materials include triarylamine derivatives, stilbene derivatives .... and hydrazone derivatives .. . Suzuki, therefore, discloses that triarylamine derivatives, stilbene derivatives and hydrazone derivatives are equivalent hole transporting materials. Accordingly, the Comparative Examples employing a hydrazone derivative should be deemed representative of Suzuki, since Suzuki teaches that hydrazone and stilbene derivatives are equivalent.

Second, data is present in the specification for transmittance values at 380 nm and at 445 nm as disclosed on page 46, line 18 and in Table 2 on page 47 in the second column entitled "(445 nm)".

Third, the stilbene derivative of Suzuki as shown in [0118] exhibits transmittance values at 380 nm and 445 nm which are less than 90%. Applicants have appended an exhibit hereto (FIGURE), which graphs the transmittance of the Suzuki stilbene derivative and which shows a transmittance at 380 nm of 0% and a transmittance at 445 nm at about 75%. Therefore, the transmittance of the photosensitive member of Suzuki Example 1 at an oscillation wavelength between 380 to 450 nm is below 90%. Further, the transmittance of the present Comparative Example 1 hydrazone is 0% at 380 nm and about 20% at 445 nm, which is similar to the Suzuki compound results. Clearly, both comparative compounds are significantly inferior to the 100% transmittance of the instant compounds.

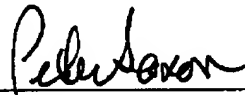
Accordingly, the data at 380 nm and 445 nm is reasonably commensurate with the present claimed range of 380 nm to 450 nm and the lower limit of transmittance of at least 90% is reasonably commensurate with 100%.

This amendment should be entered because it places the case in allowable form or responds to issues first raised by the Examiner in the final action, reduces such outstanding issues and/or places the case in better form for appeal.

The final rejection should be withdrawn, the claims allowed and the case passed to issue.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,



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1 / 1

## FIGURE

